

Through Every Vein And Artery In The Body. Consider, then how Vitally Important it is to guard well the portals of this life-giving fluid. If you permit poisons in the stomach and bowels—in other words, if you permit the indigestible materials and waste products to remain in the alimentary organs and form into poisons and toxins these poisons and toxins will be absorbed into the blood by the myriads of blood or lymph ducts leading from the bowels to the blood stream. These ducts are constantly sucking nutriment into the blood from the food mass in the bowels to keep us alive. Now suppose the bowels are unclean, unhealthy, and filled with these poisons or toxins—then instead of only good, healthy, strengthening nutriment being fed into the blood to sustain and nourish the body, these acids, toxins and poisons are also being absorbed into the blood together with the nutriment, causing Self-Poisoning or Auto-intoxication, Headaches, Biliousness, Indigestion, Backache, Rheumatism, Blood Disorders, Skin Eruptions, Pimples, etc., are nearly always symptoms resulting from poisons absorbed into the blood or system from effete or undigested waste material delayed in the stomach or bowels. So far as the health is concerned, inside cleanliness is More Important than external cleanliness, because the skin pores do not absorb dirt and impurities—The Bowels Pores (lymph ducts) Do. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the stomach and bowels be kept clean, pure and healthy, and properly disposing of the food and drink taken. What soap and water are to the skin, cleansing, freshening, purifying; Salvasena is to the alimentary organs of the body. It keeps the liver toned up, the breath sweet, the stomach and bowels clean, wholesome and healthy. Salvasena is as much a household necessity, and Should Be Kept On Hand Just As Regularly As Soap; so far as the health is concerned, it is a greater necessity, because continued good health is impossible unless the stomach and bowels be kept clean, wholesome and healthy. * * * Is the one perfect * * * Liver Tonic * * * If Salvasena is taken in time, Many Cases of Serious Illness Will Be Prevented. Take Salvasena for Biliousness, * * * Bad Headache, * * * La Grippe, Malaria, pain or soreness in the stomach or bowels, and * * * Do not neglect such conditions, when promptness may save you a long and serious illness. * * * is adapted to any system, young or old. There is no other remedy in the world like Salvasena. Tonics which merely stimulate the system and leave the impurities and germs to prey upon the health are Dangerous. Salvasena reinvigorates and imparts healthful energy by thoroughly Cleansing the system of the germs, impurities and toxins which poison it. Every Woman Who suffers during Menstruation from Headache or other Pains, will secure positive relief by taking Salvasena. No woman should fail to keep this sovereign remedy on hand. We guarantee satisfactory results * * * has No Equal For Biliousness * * * Headaches, and a General Run-Down Condition. * * * Keep your Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Blood in good order to be free from * * * Dyspepsia, * * * Malaria, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, * * * Lame Back, Impure Blood, Pimples, Boils, Etc.”

On March 21, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19190. Adulteration and misbranding of solution citrate of magnesia and Citro-Nesia. U. S. v. Citro-Nesia Co. (Inc.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$440. (F. & D. No. 25690. I. S. Nos. 05056, 05304, 08358, 08365, 016193, 030709, 030989, 030990, 033728, 033730.)

This case involved 10 separate shipments of solution citrate of magnesia, 9 of which were labeled as complying with the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia. One consignment was labeled Citro-Nesia Split. Portions of the product labeled solution citrate of magnesia were further labeled with the trade name Citro-Nesia, described as an improved citrate of magnesia. The article in 8 of the shipments failed to conform to the requirements of the pharmacopoeia, since it contained smaller amounts of magnesium citrate, free citric acid, and total citric acid than are specified in the tenth (current) revision of the pharmacopoeia, and in those instances in which the product was labeled as conforming to the requirements of the ninth revision of the pharmacopoeia, its strength fell below the requirements of the ninth revision. In the remaining 2 consignments the bottles were found to contain less than the declared volume, and in 4 of the other shipments similar shortages were found.

On May 19, 1931, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the Citro-Nesia Co. (Inc.), a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the food and drugs act, of quantities of solution citrate of magnesia and Citro-Nesia that were adulterated and misbranded. The said shipments were made from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin on or about January 4, 1929, June 14, 1929, November 7, 1929, and January 30 and March 4, 1930; from Illinois into Iowa on or about August 10, 1928, September 5, 1929, and January 4 and January 15, 1930; and from Illinois into Indiana on or about July 26, 1928.

The bottle caps of 9 of the 10 shipments were labeled in part: "Sol. Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P. [or "U. S. P. IX]." Portions of the bottles were labeled, "Citro-Nesia Solution Citrate of Magnesia" or "Solution Citrate of Magnesia" and blown on certain portions of the bottles were the words, "Solution Citrate Magnesia" or "Citrate of Magnesia." Portions of the bottles were contained in cartons labeled, "Citro-Nesia * * * Citrate of Magnesia, U. S. P." or "Solution Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P." One lot of the product was labeled: (Bottle cap) "Citro-Nesia;" (bottle label) "Citro-Nesia * * * Split * * * An Improved Citrate of Magnesia." Various lots of the article were further labeled, "11 oz." or "12 oz.," in some instances both weights appearing on different portions of the labeling of the same bottle.

It was alleged in the information that the article in 8 of the 10 shipments was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the article, since it contained magnesium citrate corresponding to less than 1.5 grams of magnesium oxide per 100 cubic centimeters; it contained free citric acid equivalent to less than 9.5 cubic centimeters of half-normal sodium hydroxide per 10 cubic centimeters of the article, and it contained total citric acid equivalent to less than 28 cubic centimeters of half-normal sulphuric acid per 10 cubic centimeters of the article; whereas the said pharmacopœia provides that solution of magnesium citrate shall contain in each 100 cubic centimeters magnesium citrate corresponding to not less than 1.5 grams of magnesium oxide; that 10 cubic centimeters thereof shall contain free citric acid equivalent to not less than 9.5 cubic centimeters of half-normal sodium hydroxide; and that 10 cubic centimeters shall contain total citric acid equivalent to not less than 28 cubic centimeters of half-normal sulphuric acid. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article differed from the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia, and its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not declared on the container thereof. Adulteration of the said 8 consignments was alleged for the further reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since the article in 4 shipments was represented to conform to the pharmacopœia, whereas it did not; the article in 3 shipments was represented to conform to the pharmacopœia, ninth revision, whereas it did not; and one shipment was represented to be an improved citrate of magnesia, whereas it was not.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to the article in 7 of the said shipments for the reason that the statements "Sol. Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P.," "Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P.," and "Solution Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P. IX," borne on the bottle caps or cartons, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that portions of the article conformed to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation, and that portions conformed to the standard laid down in the pharmacopœia, ninth revision; whereas they did not conform to the pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation, and portions that were labeled as conforming to the requirements of the ninth revision did not so conform. Misbranding was alleged with respect to the so-called "Citro-Nesia Split" for the reason that the statement "An Improved Citrate of Magnesia," borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading, since the article was not an improved citrate of magnesia. Misbranding was alleged with respect to various lots of the article for the reason that the statement, "Contents 12 oz." on the labels of some of the shipments, and the statement on the cap, "Min. Cont. 11 oz.," and on the label, "Contents 12 ounces," (both statements appearing on the labeling of the same bottle in certain shipments) were false and misleading,

since the bottles in the said lots contained less than 12 ounces, and in some instances contained less than 11 ounces.

On February 10, 1932, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$440.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19191. Misbranding of Dill's balm. U. S. v. 114 Small and 10 Large Packages of Dill's Balm. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27181. I. S. Nos. 37858, 37859. S. No. 5322.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Dill's balm, from the shipment herein described having shown that the labeling bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Delaware.

On or about October 24, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Delaware a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 115 small and 10 large packages of Dill's balm, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Wilmington, Del., consigned September 25, 1931, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dill Co., from Norristown, Pa., and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Delaware, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of ammonia, volatile oils including sassafras oil, cinnamon oil, and camphor, extracts of plant drugs, alcohol (61.8 per cent by volume), and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "For pain in stomach and bowels, Colic, Intestinal Cramp, Diarrhoea, Cholera-Morbus, * * * sore throat;" (carton) "For the relief of pain in the stomach and bowels, colic, diarrhoea, intestinal cramp, cholera-morbus."

On December 31, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19192. Misbranding of Dr. Hale's household tea and Dr. Hale's household ointment. U. S. v. 33 Small and 12 Large Packages of Dr. Hale's Household Tea, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 27587, 27588. I. S. Nos. 38986, 38992. S. Nos. 5528, 5579.)

Examination of drug products, known as Dr. Hale's household tea and Dr. Hale's household ointment, from the shipments herein described having shown that the labeling bore statements representing that the articles possessed curative and therapeutic properties which they did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On December 24, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 33 small and 12 large packages of Dr. Hale's household tea and 69 small and 12 large packages of Dr. Hale's household ointment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the articles had been shipped by Kenyon & Thomas Co., from Adams, N. Y., in part on or about June 15, 1931, and in part on or about November 21, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that Dr. Hale's household tea consisted of a mixture of plant drugs including senna, buckthorn, galium, teucrium, and berberis; and Dr. Hale's household ointment consisted essentially of petrolatum and volatile oils such as camphor, thyme oil, and turpentine oil.